

9/22/78-President's Trip to Asheville, NC & Columbia, SC [Briefing Book]

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1. SCHEDULE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
SUMMARY SCHEDULE

VISIT TO

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Friday - September 22, 1978

3:00 p.m. Helicopter departs South Lawn for Andrews AFB.
3:20 p.m. Air Force One departs Andrews AFB en route
Asheville, North Carolina. (Flying Time: 1 hr. 10 min.)
4:30 p.m. Air Force One arrives Asheville, North Carolina.
4:35 p.m. Airport Arrival Ceremony Remarks.
5:05 p.m. Depart via motorcade for 25-minute drive to Biltmore
Estates, Deer Park picnic area.
5:30 p.m. Ingram Fundraiser Reception. Receiving line for
300 guests. remarks.
6:25 p.m. Motorcade departs Biltmore Estates en route
Asheville Municipal Airport. (Driving Time: 25 minutes)
6:50 p.m. Motorcade arrives Asheville Municipal Airport.
Board Air Force One.
6:55 p.m. Air Force One departs Asheville, North Carolina,
en route Columbia, South Carolina.
(Flying Time: 55 minutes)
7:50 p.m. Air Force One arrives Columbia, South Carolina.
8-minute motorcade to Jeff Hunt residence.
8:15 p.m. Pug Ravenel Fundraiser Reception. Receiving line
for 150 guests. Remarks.
8:50 p.m. Proceed to barbecue site (1-minute motorcade) for
Ravenel Fundraiser. Remarks.
9:32 p.m. Motorcade departs Hunt Residence barbecue site for
Columbia Metropolitan Airport (8-minutes driving time).
9:45 p.m. Air Force One departs Columbia, S.C. en route Andrews AFB.
(Flying Time: 1 hour, 5 minutes)
10:50 p.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB.
11:10 p.m. Helicopter arrives South Lawn.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DETAILED GUEST & STAFF SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO ASHEVILLE, NORTH
CAROLINA AND COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Friday, September 22, 1978

WEATHER REPORT: Mostly cloudy, chance
of thunderstorms, temperatures ranging from
mid-80's to mid 60's.

2:30 pm

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: The
following are to be in the Distinguished
Visitor's Lounge at Andrews AFB to
board Air Force One:

Sen. Robert Morgan, (D-N.C.)
Sen. and Mrs. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) (Peatsy)
Rep. and Mrs. Lamar Gudger (Eugenia)
(D-N.C.)

Rep. and Mrs. Bill Hefner (Nancy) (D-N.C.)

Rep. James Mann (D-S.C.)
Rep. and Mrs. Butler Derrick (Suzanne)
(D-S.C.)

Rep. and Mrs. Kenneth Holland (Diane)
(D-S.C.)

Rep. and Mrs. John Jenrette (Rita) (D-S.C.)
Chairman John White

Jim Free
Karl Schumacher

2:55 pm GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: The following are to board Marine One on the South Lawn:

J. Watson	F. Moore
R. Granum	S. Clough
P. Wise	CDR Reason
G. Schneiders	Dr. Lukash
J. Fallows	

3:00 pm The President proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

MARINE ONE DEPARTS South Lawn en route Andrews AFB.

(Flying time: 15 minutes)

3:15 pm MARINE ONE ARRIVES Andrews AFB.

The President boards Air Force One.

3:20 pm AIR FORCE ONE DEPARTS Andrews AFB en route Asheville Municipal Airport, Asheville, North Carolina.

(Flying time: 1 hour, 10 minutes)
(No time change)

4:30 pm AIR FORCE ONE ARRIVES Asheville, North Carolina.

Advanceman:
D. Lee

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
OPEN ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:

Governor and Mrs. James Hunt (D-N.C.)
(Carolyn)
Mr. John Ingram, Democratic Candidate, U.S.
Senate
Mayor Roy Trantham (D-Asheville)
Mayor Frank Todd (Hendersonville)

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Sen. Morgan, Rep. and Mrs. Gudger and J. White accompany the President to speaker's platform. All others will be escorted to viewing area.

The President, escorted by the greeting committee, proceeds to speaker's platform.

4:35 pm The President arrives speaker's platform and takes his seat.

Welcoming remarks by Rep. Gudger, concluding in the introduction of John Ingram.

4:36 pm Remarks by John Ingram, concluding in the introduction of Sen. Morgan.

4:38 pm Remarks by Sen. Morgan.

4:40 pm Introduction of the President by Rep. Gudger.

4:42 pm Presidential remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

4:52 pm Remarks conclude.

The President returns to his seat.

4:53 pm Remarks by Gov. Hunt.

4:55 pm Remarks conclude.

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Proceed to motorcade for boarding. Assignments as follows:

Pilot

Lead

Spare

President's Car

D. Lee

Dr. Lukash

The President

Rep. Gudger

J. Ingram

Follow-up

Control

P. Wise
R. Granum
K. Schumacher
CDR Reason

Staff Car

J. Watson
G. Schneiders
S. Clough

Camera 1

Wire 1

Wire 2

Camera 2

Camera 3

WHCA

Guest & Staff Bus

Sen. Morgan
Sen. and Mrs.
Hollings
Mrs. Gudger
Rep. and Mrs. Hefner
Rep. and Mrs.
Preyer
Rep. and Mrs. Mann
Rep. and Mrs.
Derrick
Rep. and Mrs.
Holland
Rep. and Mrs
Jenrette
J. White
F. Moore
J. Fallows
J. Free

Press Buses (2)

Tail

The President proceeds to motorcade for boarding, greeting the crowd along the way.

5:05 pm

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Asheville Municipal Airport en route Biltmore Estates.

(Driving time: 25 minutes)

5:30 pm

MOTORCADE ARRIVES Biltmore Estates, Deer Park picnic area.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:

Dr. Wallace Hyde, Chairman, Ingram for Senate
Fundraiser

Charles Smith, Co-Chairman, Ingram for
Senate Fundraiser

William Cecil, Owner, Biltmore Estates

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: You
will be escorted to reception area.

The President, escorted by Gov. Hunt, Sen. Morgan,
Rep. Gudger and John Ingram, proceeds to picnic area.

5:32 pm

The President arrives picnic area, forms receiving
line with Gov. Hunt, Sen. Morgan, Rep. Gudger
and John Ingram, and greets guests at Ingram
Fundraiser Reception.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 300

6:00 pm

Receiving line concludes.

The President, escorted by Gov. Hunt, Sen. Morgan, Rep. Gudger and John Ingram, proceeds to speaker's platform.

6:02 pm The President arrives speaker's platform and takes his seat.

Remarks by Dr. Wallace Hyde, concluding in the introduction of John Ingram.

6:04 pm Remarks by John Ingram, concluding in the introduction of the President.

6:08 pm Presidential remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

6:20 pm Remarks conclude.

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Proceed to motorcade for boarding. Assignments as on arrival.

The President thanks his hosts and departs Biltmore Estates picnic area en route motorcade for boarding.

6:25 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Biltmore Estates en route Asheville Municipal Airport.

(Driving time: 25 minutes)

6:50 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Asheville Municipal Airport.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Board Air Force One. Manifest as on arrival except delete Rep. and Mrs. Gudger, and add Mrs. Mann.

The President boards Air Force One.

6:55 pm AIR FORCE ONE DEPARTS Asheville, North Carolina en route Columbia, South Carolina.

(Flying time: 55 minutes)
(No time change)

7:50 pm AIR FORCE ONE ARRIVES Columbia Metropolitan Airport, Columbia, South Carolina.
Advanceman:
Nancy Greene

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:

Former Governor Robert McNair, (D-S.C.)
Lt. Governor and Mrs. Brantley Harvey (D-S.C.)

Helen

Charles "Pug" Ravenel, Democratic Candidate
for U.S. Senate

Kirkman Finlay, Mayor of Columbia (D)

Joe Riley, Jr., Mayor of Charleston (D)

Richard W. Riley, Democratic Candidate for
Governor

Rex Carter, Speaker of State House of
Representatives (D)

Isadore Lourie, State Senator (D)
Tom Turnipseed, State Senator (D)
Robert Wood, State Legislatator (D)
Jean Toal, State Representative (D)
Theo Mitchell, State Representative (D)
Juanita Goggins, State Representative (D)
Larry Blanding, State Representative, Vice-
Chairman, South Carolina Democratic Party
O. Frank Thornton, Secretary of State, S.C.
Daniel McLeod, Attorney General, S.C.
Grady Patterson, State Treasurer, S.C.
T. Patton Adams, Columbia City Council Member
A.T. Butler, Sr., Richland County Council
Member
Jim Clayburn, State Human Affairs Commissioner
Marcia Duffy, Vice Chairperson, South Carolina
Democratic Party
Walter Fraser, Vice Chairman, South Carolina
Democratic Party
C.D. Sexton, Democratic Executive Committeeman
Lexington County
C.J. Whitaker, Democratic Executive
Committeeman, Richland County
Richard Sullivan, Chairman, Richland County
Democratic Party
Cathy Fantry, Chairman, Lexington County
Democratic Party
Andy Chisholm, U.S. Marshall
Jack Bass, Democratic Candidate, Congressional
District #2
Jim Quackenbush, early Carter supporter
Sarah Shuptrine, early Carter supporter

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Proceed to motorcade for boarding. Assignments as follows:

Pilot	
Spare	Dr. Lukash
Lead	N. Greene
President's Car	The President Pug Ravenel
Follow-up	
Control	P. Wise R. Granum K. Schumacher CDR Reason
Staff Car	G. Schneiders J. Fallows J. Watson S. Clough
Camera 1	
Wire 1	
Wire 2	
Camera 2	
Camera 3	
Guest & Staff #1	Sen. and Mrs. <u>Hollings</u> Rep. and Mrs. Derrick Rep. and Mrs. Mann Rep. and Mrs. Holland Rep. Jenrette Lt. Gov. and Mrs. Harvey D. Riley J. Free

Guest & Staff Van #2 Sen. Morgan
Mrs. Jenrette
Mr. and Mrs. Mims
J. Gregory
D. McLeod
G. Patterson
Rep. and Mrs.
Hefner
J. White
F. Moore
H. Peppel

Guest & Staff Van #3 C.D. Sexton
I. Lourie
J. Toal
S. Shuptrine
J. Riley
L. McCormack
R. Carter
I. Newman
S. Tenenbaum

WHCA

Press Buses (3)

Tail

The President proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

8:05 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Columbia Metropolitan
Airport en route Jeff Hunt residence.

(Driving time: 8 minutes)

8:13 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Jeff Hunt residence.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Hunt (Martha)

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: You
will be escorted to a viewing area.

The President, escorted by Pug Ravenel, proceeds
to announcement area.

8:15 pm The President and Pug Ravenel arrive announcement
area and pause.

Announcement.

8:16 pm The President and Pug Ravenel proceed to lawn area
and form receiving line to greet guests at Ravenel
Fundraiser Reception.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 150

8:17 pm Receiving line begins.

8:37 pm Receiving line concludes.

The President and Pug Ravenel proceed to
speaker's platform.

8:38 pm The President and Pug Ravenel arrive speaker's platform and remain standing.

Introduction of the President by Pug Ravenel.

8:39 pm Presidential remarks.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

8:44 pm Remarks conclude.

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Proceed to motorcade for boarding. Assignments as on arrival except add D. Fowler to Van #1.

The President, accompanied by Pug Ravenel, proceeds to motorcade for boarding, greeting the crowd along the way.

8:50 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Jeff Hunt residence en route barbecue site.

(Driving time: 1 minute)

8:51 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES barbecue site.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Raposo (Pat Collins)

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Members of Congress will be escorted to stage. All others will be escorted to viewing area.

The President, escorted by Pug Ravenel, proceeds to stage, greeting the crowd along the way.

8:57 pm The President arrives stage and takes his seat for Ravenel Fundraiser.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 700

8:59 pm Introduction of Rev. Diane Mosely, Methodist Minister, by Don Fowler, Chairman, South Carolina Democratic Party.

9:00 pm Invocation by Rev. Mosely.

9:02 pm Introduction of Jim Clyburn, Human Affairs Commissioner, by Don Fowler.

Pledge of Allegiance.

9:03 pm Introduction of platform guests by Don Fowler, concluding in the introduction of Pug Ravenel.

9:07 pm Remarks by Pug Ravenel, concluding in the introduction of the President.

9:10 pm Presidential remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

9:25 pm Remarks conclude.

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Proceed to motorcade for boarding. Assignments as on arrival except add Mrs. Ravenel to President's Car.

9:26 pm The President, escorted by Pug Ravenel, proceeds to motorcade for boarding, greeting the crowd along the way.

9:32 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Hunt Residence barbecue site
en route Columbia Metropolitan Airport.

(Driving time: 8 minutes)

9:40 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Columbia Metropolitan Airport.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: Board
Air Force One. Manifest as on arrival
except delete Rep. and Mrs. Mann.

J. D. Frenkel, J. J. Gerbacia, P. J. Hsieh,
R. H. and K. A. K. S. and J. H. and J. H.
K. H. and J. H. and J. H. and J. H.

The President proceeds to Air Force One for boarding.

9:45 pm AIR FORCE ONE DEPARTS Columbia, South Carolina
en route Andrews AFB.

(Flying time: 1 hour, 5 minutes)
(No time change)

10:50 pm AIR FORCE ONE ARRIVES Andrews AFB.

The President boards Marine One.

10:55 pm

MARINE ONE DEPARTS Andrews AFB en route
South Lawn.

(Flying time: 15 minutes)

11:10 pm

MARINE ONE ARRIVES Andrews AFB.

TRANSFER SHEET

Jimmy Carter Library

COLLECTION: Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office
of Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting File

Acc. No.: 80-1

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and transferred to the ~~xxx~~ Audiovisual Collection ☐ Museum Collection ☐ Book Collection ☐ Other (Specify:)

DESCRIPTION:

8x10 reproduction of arrival plan - Asheville Municipal Airport
8x10" reproduction of arrival and departure plan - Biltmore Estate
8x10 reproduction of arrival plan - Columbia Metropolitan Airport
8x10 reproduction of arrival and departure plan-Hunt Residence
8x10 reproduction of arrival and departure plan - Hunt property

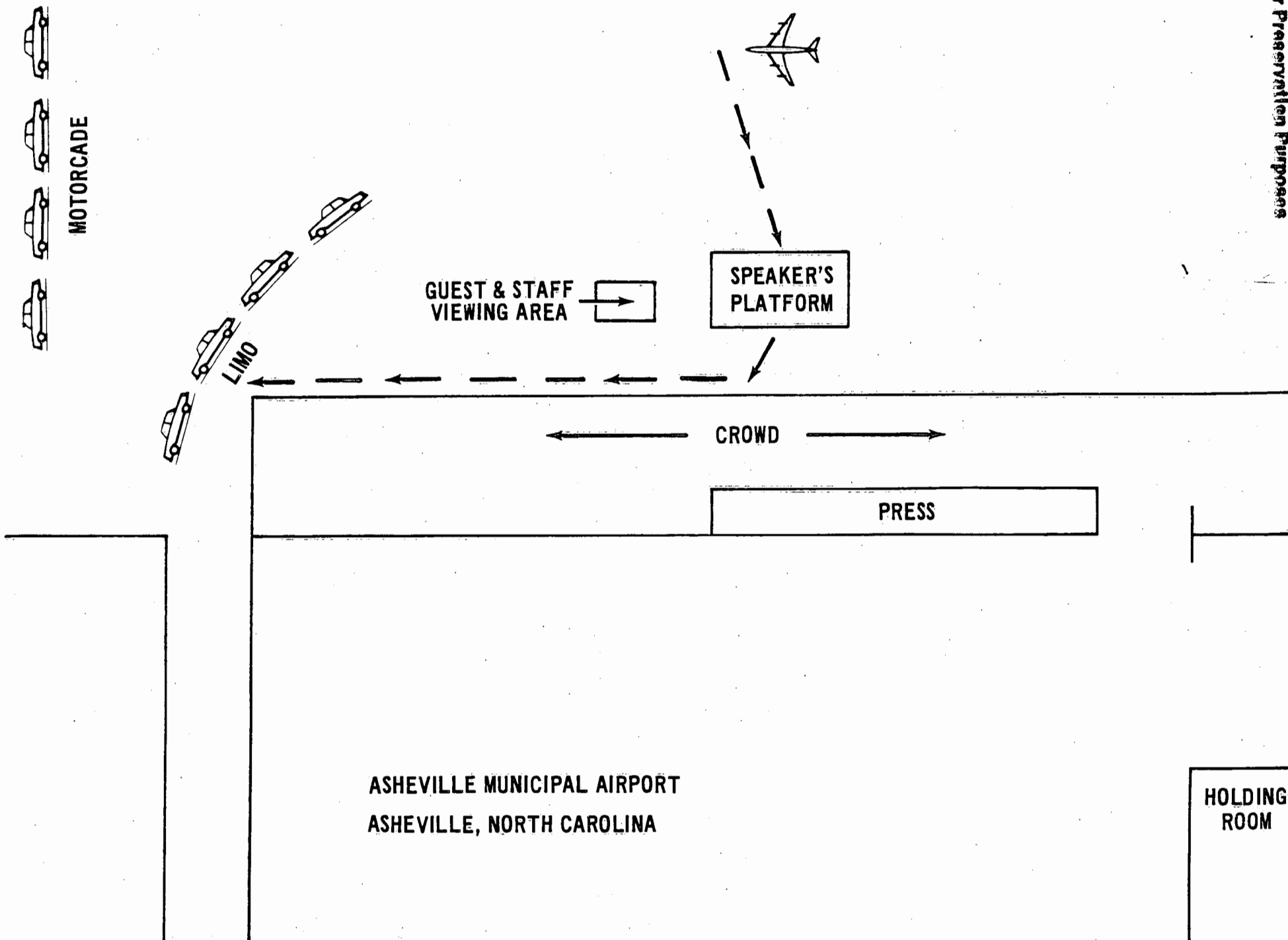
Series: Office of Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting File

Box No.: 102

File Folder Title: President's Trip to Asheville, NC & Columbia SC
9/22/78 [Briefing Book]

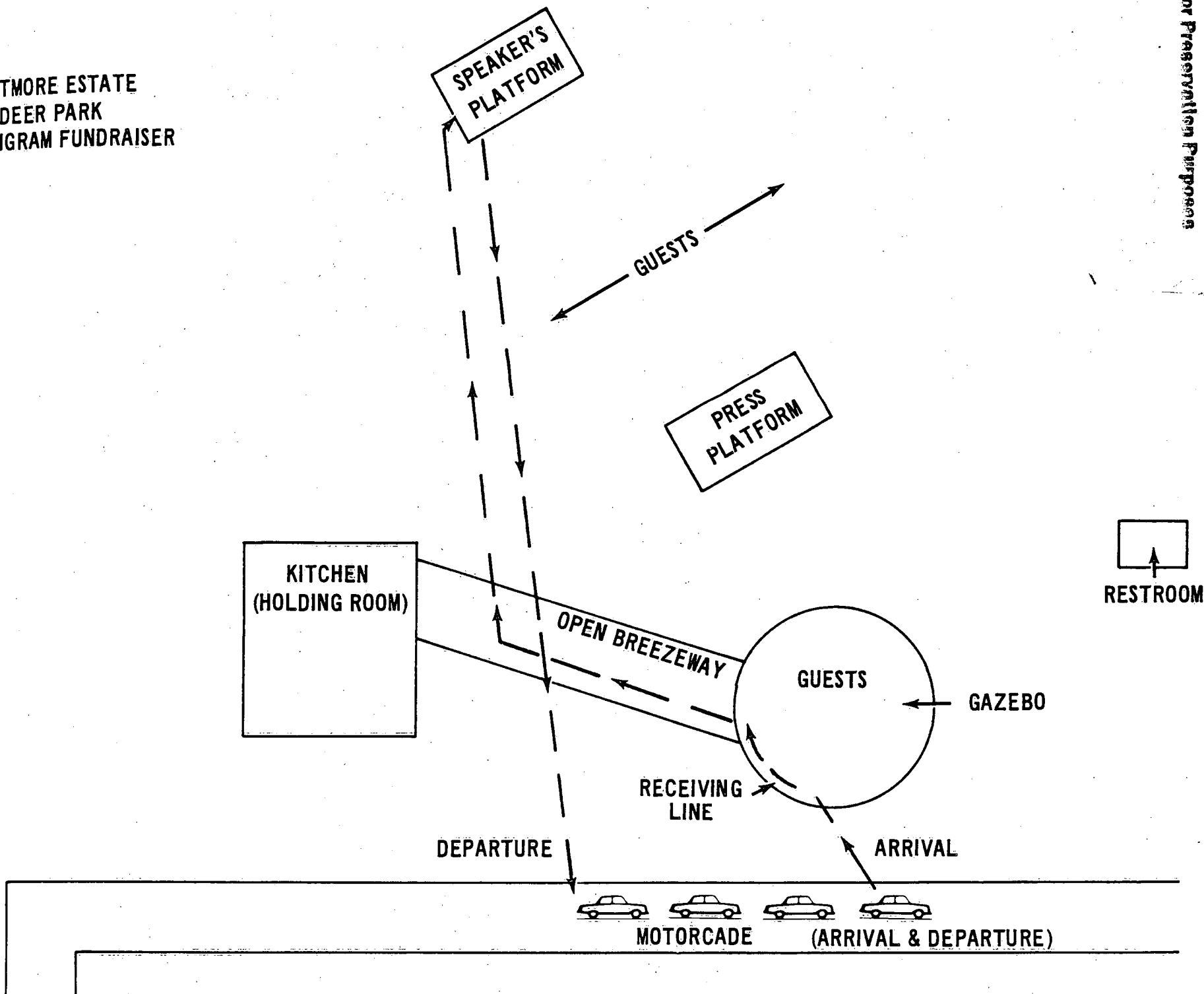
Transferred by: KJS

Date of Transfer: 1/4/91



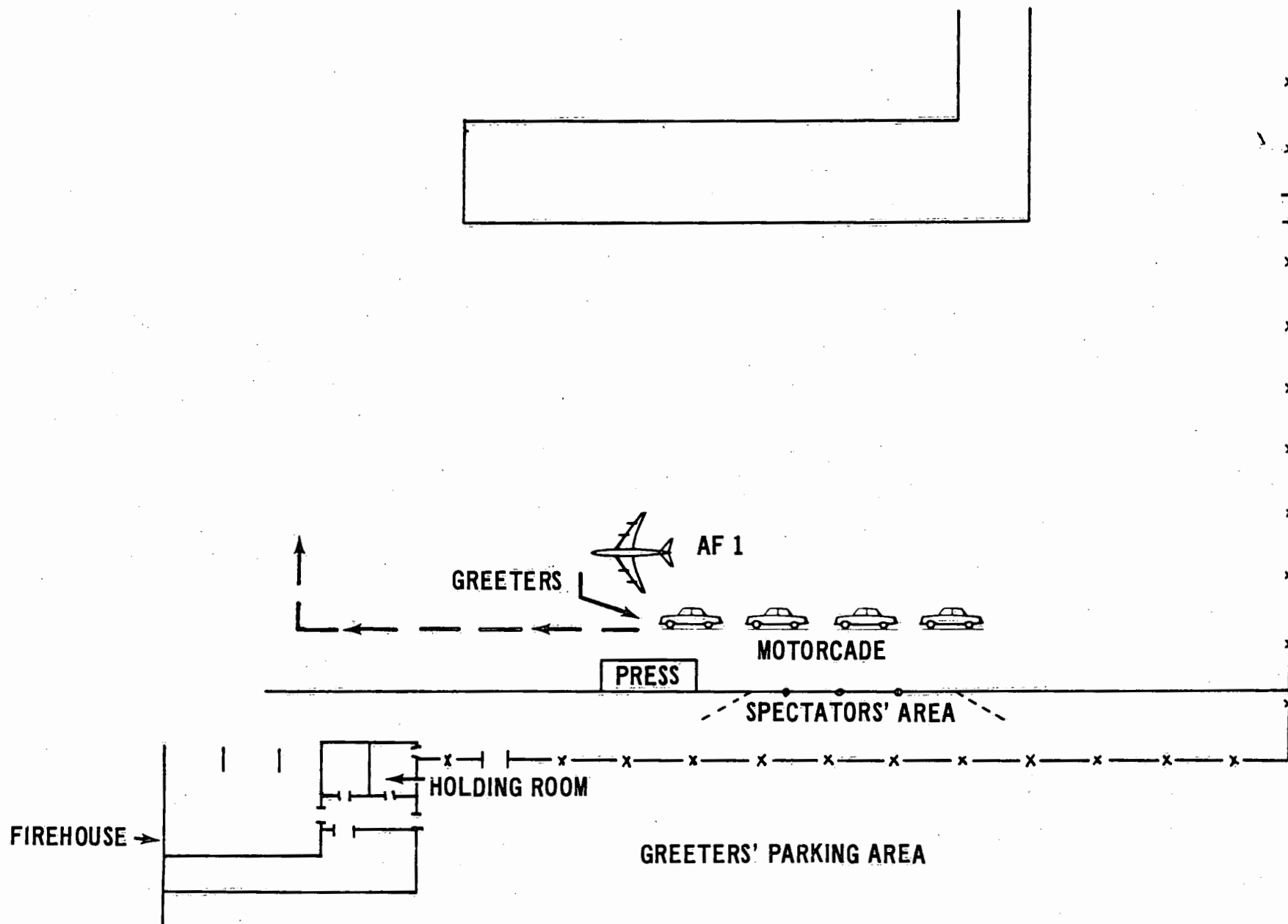
BILTMORE ESTATE
DEER PARK
JOHN INGRAM FUNDRAISER

Electronically Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

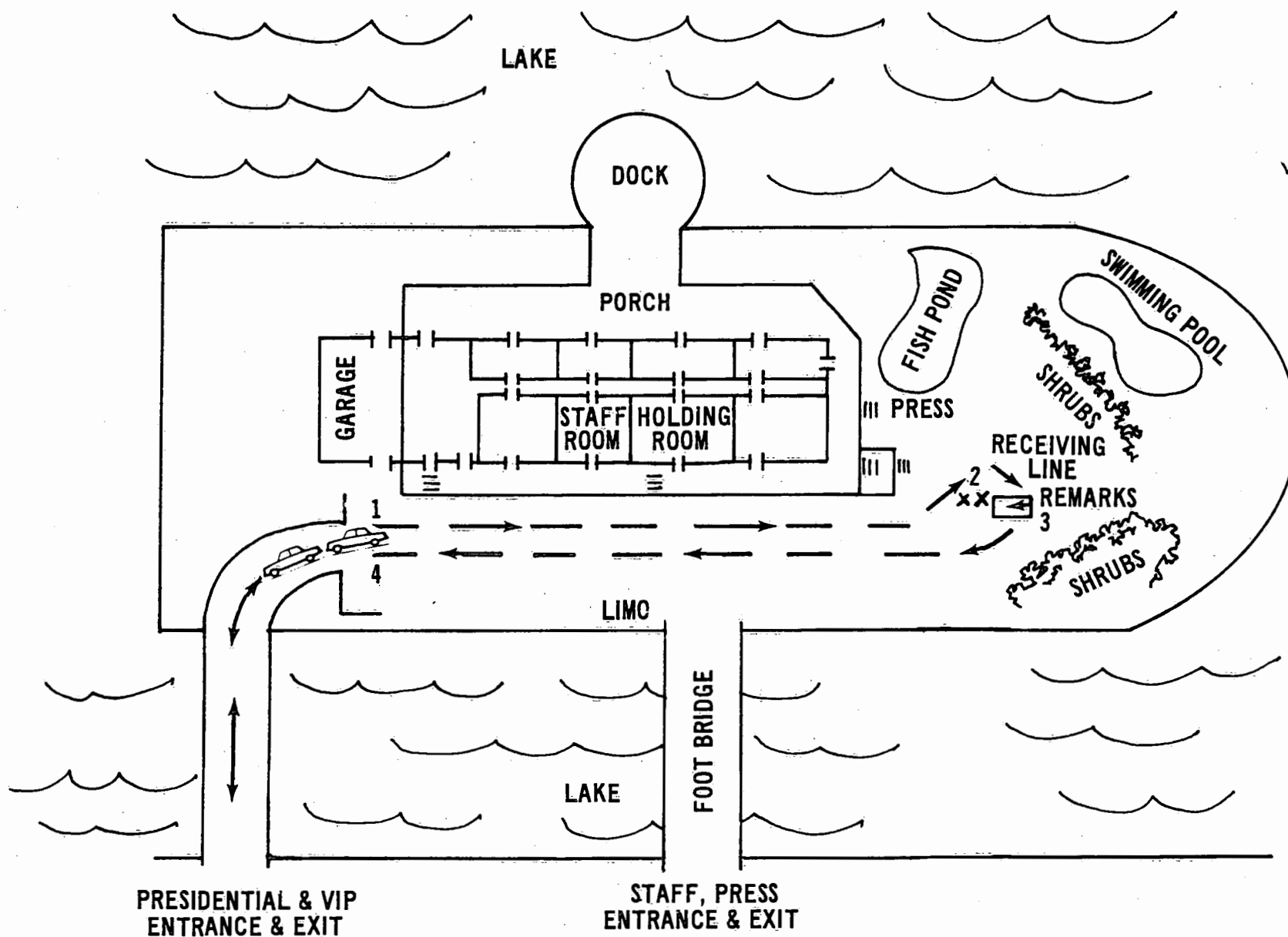


COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN AIRPORT

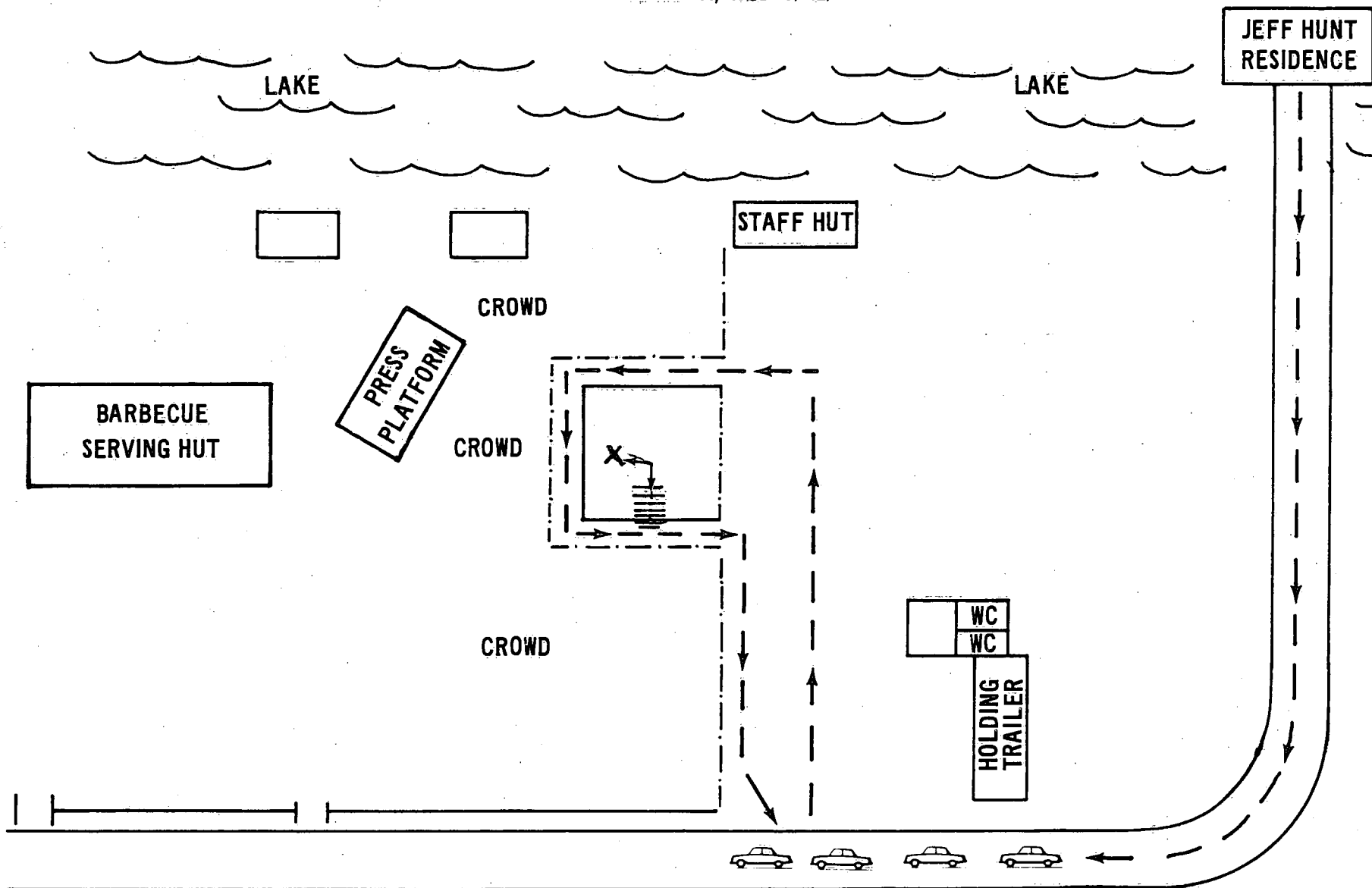
COLUMBIA, S.C. SEPT. 22, 1978



RECEPTION, HUNT RESIDENCE
COLUMBIA, S.C. 9/22/78



BARBECUE FUNDRAISER
HUNT PROPERTY
COLUMBIA, S.C. 9/22/78



II. ASHEVILLE, N.C.

STATE OVERVIEW

North Carolina is a state that is proud of its independence and its diversity. The people have traditionally viewed themselves as somewhat more progressive than the rest of the South. They point in particular to their extensive state university system and industrial development. The recent HEW controversy and problems with unionization have tarnished this image somewhat.

The state's main industries continue to be textiles, furniture and tobacco. In all three industries, North Carolina ranks first in the country. There is an abundant supply of cheap labor in the state, and it has one of the heaviest concentrations of blue collar workers in the nation.

Geographically and politically the state is broken into three distinct areas: the east, the piedmont, and the mountains. During the general election President Carter won all the piedmont and eastern Congressional Districts, losing only one mountain District. His heaviest vote came in the eastern area in which Wilson is located.

Jim Hunt has been in office for about a year and a half and there is the usual dissatisfaction with a sitting Governor. Some supporters feel they have been overlooked in their desire for particular patronage slots. The Governor was able to get through a Constitutional amendment allowing him to succeed himself, which passed by a healthy margin, and he is expected to seek reelection.

The Democratic Party is fragmented in its support of Ingram because of distrust among the various factors for each other, but Ingram can win.

Assuming that the 1978 turnout will be slightly lighter than 1974's, John Ingram could win with 600,000 votes to upset Jesse Helms. Of that 600,000, a quarter to possibly a third must come from the state's black voters and the balance from holding the hard-core Democratic white voters.

Senator Helms won in 1972 in part because of the coat-tails of Richard Nixon, but more importantly because of a devastating lack of Democratic party unity on a statewide level.

In 1976, the Democrats ran a textbook campaign in North Carolina. The national ticket and every statewide candidate ran their campaigns out of one headquarters with mutual scheduling, GOTV and polling operations. Jim Hunt, Robert Morgan and the other members of the Council of State campaigned tirelessly for the Democratic ticket, and in the closing days of the campaign exclusively for the Carter-Mondale campaign. If we could repeat even part of the spirit of that campaign, Ingram would win.

Without question, the strongest political organization in the State belongs to Governor Jim Hunt. He has already begun to mobilize his forces for John Ingram, though the Ingram forces are not totally convinced that Hunt wants Ingram to win. The paranoid logic of the Ingram forces is that Hunt will run for reelection for the governor's seat in 1980 and easily win, but that he will be looking for the Senate seat up for contention in 1984. If Helms were to win the '78 race, he has stated publicly that it would be his last term. That would mean, of course, that Hunt would have a shot at an empty Senate seat in 1984.

Some political insiders believe Senator Morgan is in political trouble because of his strong support for the Carter Administration on such key votes as the Panama Canal, because of the poor caliber of his staff work, and because of an abrupt personality. This assessment is generally encouraging to the Attorney General, Rufus Edmisten. Rufus, who is chagrined that he did not run in the Senate primary race which he would have won easily, is seriously considering running against Morgan in 1980. Morgan is more than aware of Rufus' intentions and consequently has begun to polarize even at this early date. Ingram and Edmisten are close friends and political allies. In fact, they joined forces to turn Senator Morgan out as the Chairman of the North Carolina Delegation to the National Convention.

Morgan is obviously aware of Edmisten's and Ingram's friendship. Morgan is a solid Democrat and will move to elect Ingram in much the same way he supported the national ticket in 1976. Morgan's support of Ingram, however, will cause some political trouble because of Morgan's eastern North Carolina base under Senator Helms supporters. (Morgan and Helms worked together in the early 60's on Beverly Lake's campaign for Governor which was before Jesse supported party regions). If Morgan has a close race in 1980, he will need that eastern North Carolina base.

Jim Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, is a devoted friend of this Administration and needs to be recognized. In 1976 he campaigned as hard as any political figure in the state, particularly in the tobacco community. He is a close friend of Bobby Smith from the USDA and of John White from the DNC. Graham has already begun working for Ingram.

Issues

NORTH CAROLINA

Background

Population of North Carolina in mid-1977 was 5.5 million, up 8.7% from 1970. Population growth was 6.4% nationwide, and 11.2% for the South. North Carolina ranks eleventh in the nation in terms of total population.

Unemployment rate in June 1978 was 3.9%, compared with 6.2% nationwide on a nonseasonally adjusted basis. The North Carolina rate fell by a sharp 2.2 percentage points over the past year (mainly due to slow labor force growth), while the national unemployment rate declined 1.3 percentage points. <

Employment was 2.6 million in June, out of a labor force of 2.7 million. Over the year employment increased by 3.5%, compared to 4.3% for the nation.

Income: in 1977 North Carolina's \$5,935 per capita income ranked 40th among the states. Since 1976 income had increased 8.3%, compared with growth of 9.6% for the nation.

Industry: North Carolina has one of the nation's largest farm populations and ranks second only to Texas in the number of farms. Major crop products are tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and corn.

Of the nonagricultural population, 37% are employed in manufacturing (compared with 24% for the nation). More tobacco products are produced in North Carolina than all other states combined. Other major manufacturers are textiles and household furniture.

Ashville

Population was 59,591 in 1975, down 3.0% from 1970. However, the population for the Asheville Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) rose 4.2% to 167,900 over that same period.

Unemployment rate was 4.0% in June 1978, down from 6.3% a year earlier.

Employment in June had advanced 6.3% from a year earlier to almost 30,000 workers.

Economy

- Resort and convention center, including 1890 Biltmore House attraction, now owned by Vanderbilt heir, William Cecil (strong Carter supporter).
- Also developed as marketing, medical and distribution center. Wholesale and retail trade industry accounts for 19% of employment in SMSA.
- Manufacturing, however, accounts for 33% as the largest employment sector. North Carolina has been very successful in industrial recruitment, offering low taxes and no unions.
- Major firm located in city is Akzona, Inc., a 15 company conglomerate with its world headquarters occupying an entire downtown block. Products include chemicals and sporting goods.
- Significant foreign (Dutch) ownership. Chairman Claude Ramsey, however is a native of Asheville.
- Current economic development concerns are:
 - + downtown revitalization
 - + industrial diversification to offset textile
 - + industry unemployment
- Environmental Protection Agency ambient air standards have been some cause of concern regarding further industrial development in Buncombe County.

Cigarette Bootlegging

Federal legislation pending in both the House and the Senate calls for the cooperative federal-state enforcement approach to combat bootlegging recommended by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The Senate bill, S. 1487, cosponsored by Senators Bellman, Anderson, Chiles, was unanimously reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 21 and is awaiting action on the Senate floor. A similar proposal, H.R. 8853, was marked-up and reported to the House Judiciary Committee by the Subcommittee on Crime on June 28. Peter Rodino, Judiciary Committee Chairman, recently announced that he fully supports this enforcement approach to the cigarette bootlegging problem.

The Administration testified in favor of the House bill, and against any proposals which would increase Federal cigarette taxes so that cigarettes would cost us equal amount in every State. Any approach to the problem which involves taxation is extremely unpopular in these States which produce tobacco or have low State cigarette taxes.

WILMINGTON 10

The case of the Wilmington 10 is still a major issue in the state, though many political observers now feel that in the state the issue has substantially subsided since governor Hunt's decision about commuting many of the sentences. Outside of the state, of course, the issue is still a major human rights one. At a recent press conference you indicated that the Federal government had no role to play at this point, though the Wilmington 10 may be seeking Habeas Corpus from the Federal courts.

Since your answer, there has been no change in events in North Carolina or at the Justice Department. As you know, the department is exploring the possibility of filing an amicus brief in the Habeas petition by the Wilmington 10. No decision has been made yet. The possibility of such an action by Justice has been reported in the press, but is not widely known throughout North Carolina.

Since the above materials were prepared, we understand that the Justice Department has tentatively decided to file an amicus brief in the Wilmington 10 case. Although no final timing decision has been made by Justice, it is possible that the filing may occur next week. There is no indication that anyone outside the Justice Department (other than the White House) knows about this decision.

Secretary Califano's Anti-Smoking Campaign

On January 11, Secretary Califano announced a major initiative aimed at discouraging Americans from smoking. This announcement provoked angry responses from elected officials and, of course, tobacco growers in North Carolina.

Elected officials and newspaper editorial opinion reflected the concern that the anti-smoking campaign would have a large negative effect on the State's economy. As you know, Secretary Califano has become, as a result of the anti-smoking campaign, the symbol of Federal meddling in North Carolina and the target of all Republican candidates. Senator Helms is basing a great part of his campaign on the anti-Califano sentiment.

Civil Rights

Revenue Sharing - Treasury Department's Office of Revenue Sharing has civil rights investigations in progress in Asheville.

Suit Filed under the Equal Pay Statutes - on August 28, 1978 the Regional Solicitor's Office (DOL) filed a suit against the State of North Carolina alleging that the State was in violation of the Equal Pay Statutes in its dealings with the magistrates of the State courts. The case in point has been brought against the government of Union County; however, the rippling effect has gone all the way to Governor Hunt's office and apparently the Governor is very angry about the prospect of a suit of this nature proceeding.

Educational Testing - The North Carolina State Legislature has mandated that all eleventh grade students pass a state competency based skills test before graduation. The program was initiated in the 1977-78 school year on a pilot basis and will be fully implemented in 1978-79. Various Civil Rights groups around the State, notably the NAACP, have charged that the tests are discriminatory and culturally biased. It is reported that approximately two-thirds of all civil rights groups are supporting the testing program.

Higher Education/Desegregation (Adams v. Califano) - In late 1969, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare notified 10 States, including North Carolina, that their statewide dual, segregated systems of public higher education had not been dismantled. Letters sent by HEW at that time advised each State of its failure to adopt measure necessary to overcome the effects of past segregation and notified the States of their obligation to file a statewide plan for the desegregating of their public systems of higher education.

For the past seven years, HEW's efforts to desegregate have been under review by the courts. In April 1977, the courts determined that a desegregation plan originally submitted by the State of North Carolina, in 1974, was not acceptable. The court then ordered the Department to require the State to submit a new desegregation plan that set specific new standards for achieving desegregation.

Civil Rights

(continued)

The State of North Carolina responded but was notified by a letter from HEW in December 1977, that its latest submission failed to meet the new criteria. Subsequent meetings were held with State officials in an effort to come up with an acceptable plan. A new plan was developed and provisionally accepted, March 1978. The State is now in the process of implementing a new statewide higher education desegregation plan. First reports on the implementation of the plan are due this month.

Although the State and HEW did reach agreement earlier this year, the bitter feelings toward HEW still remain. In the State's view, its university system has been nationally recognized as a leader in race relations; in their view that hard-earned reputation has been greatly harmed. In addition, University President Bill Friday felt that HEW was being unnecessarily tough in its requirements throughout the long negotiations process.

Economic Development/Community Development

Concern about administration of HUD Programs - Congressman Lamar Gudger (11th District) recently expressed to Secretary Harris his displeasure with the Block Grant Program, specifically the Small Cities rating system. He advised the Secretary that he is withdrawing his support of the program because the demographic data creates a hardship to the localities in his district.

In fact the City of Asheville has been very aggressive and successful in seeking HUD funds for the following categories:

- Neighborhood Facilities Program - \$300,000; Open Space Land Program - \$521,742; Basic Water and Sewer - \$169,750; Urban Renewal - \$17,952,547; Model Cities - \$7,040,300.
- Under the Community Development Block Grant Program the City of Asheville has received the following grants:
 - 1975 - \$2,779,000; 1976 - \$3,238,000; 1977 - \$2,822,000; 1978 - \$2,076,000.
- Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans - FY 1977 - 25 loans; \$191,000
FY 1978 - 11 loans; \$ 94,250
- In addition to the above grants, HUD is administering \$198,000 of Appalachian Regional Commission funds, which are supplementing Block Grant funded activities.
- The only program pending in Asheville is the Urban Development Action Program. Asheville submitted a full application requesting a grant of \$4,446,070. On August 29, 1978, city representatives met with representatives of the HUD Central office staff in Atlanta, Georgia to discuss the UDAG application. The city representatives were apparently dissatisfied because they felt their application was criticized without a thorough review. It appears that Gudger is reflecting this local concern.

Food Stamps

The Department of Agriculture published new regulations in May 1978 which would implement Public Law 95-11, known as the Food Stamp Law of 1977. These new regulations require a single interview, using a newly developed uniform application form, to determine eligibility for Food Stamps as well as public assistance payments. Of critical concern to the States is the substantial increase in food stamp applicants as a result of the elimination of the purchase requirements.

Implementation of the Food Stamp Act in North Carolina will require major organizational changes and will likely contribute to an increase in the quality control error rate for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program. Sixty county AFDC and Food Stamp offices are not physically co-located, thus State and county officials will be hard pressed to effect the organizational changes necessary to implement the Food Stamp regulations in a timely manner.

HEW Activities

An HEW Audit Finding of \$1,252,415 for absence of written contracts required by CFR 228.70 was upheld by a Region IV Office of General Counsel ruling. The ruling was prompted by the absence of contracts for day care and adult services as required by applicable laws. North Carolina officials questioned whether various separate documents could be accepted in lieu of a single written document. The General Counsel ruled that the regulations were clear that a single written document was necessary to meet the requirements of the regulations. The State's position that it had complied with all requirements of all regulations is belied by its admission that it has not included all terms in one instrument which is one of the requirements of the regulations. The State was advised that if it disagreed with the decision that they could file a request for reconsideration with the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services under procedures set forth in Title 45, CFR 201.14. The reconsideration is currently pending.

In Asheville, N.C., there is a federally funded Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center called the Blue Ridge Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center. It is probably one of the better centers in Region IV; two outstanding projects at the Center are of special interest.

- Mountain House Program - A program which is an expanded partial hospitalization program that operates on a 24-hour day basis.
- Project HAND - The Center has a special contract from the PHS-NIMH to help assist victims of last fall's flood disaster in the Region. The program from all indications has been well received.

Agriculture

Number of Farms - In 1978, North Carolina has about 115,000 farms containing 13.1 million acres. This is 2 thousand fewer farms, and 0.1 million less acres.

Net Farm Income - The 1977 net farm income in North Carolina was \$7,893 million. Total net income per farm in 1977 was \$6,818 compared with \$8,698 in 1976.

Cash Receipts from Farming - North Carolina farmers earned over \$2,622.2 million in 1977. Of the total marketings, \$1,067.8 million were from livestock and products; \$1,554.4 million were from crops.

Leading Commodities - The five leading commodities for cash receipts in 1977 (in million dollars): Tobacco \$866.0; broilers \$322.5; hogs \$206.2; dairy products \$174.4; and eggs \$162.3.

Livestock and Products - Meat Animals: Farmers received \$629 million from cattle and calves in 1977 compared with \$73.0 million in 1976; \$206.2 from hogs, compared with \$254.8 million in 1976; and \$0.1 million from sheep and lambs in 1977 compared to \$0.1 million in 1976.

Dairy Products - Dairywomen received \$171.1 million for whole-sale milk in 1977, \$158.5 million in 1976. Farmers' earnings from retail milk sales were \$3.3 million in 1977 and \$3.4 million in 1976.

Poultry and Eggs - North Carolina farmers sold \$617.8 million of broilers in 1977, compared with sales of \$572.7 million in 1976. Egg sales by farmers in 1977 totaled \$162.3 million and \$154.8 million in 1976. Farm chickens brought cash receipts of \$13.5 million in 1977 and \$13.6 million in 1976. Turkey receipts were \$110.1 million in 1977 and \$99.4 in 1976.

Corn - In 1978, North Carolina farmers intend to harvest 121.7 million bushels of corn from 1.54 million acres. In 1977, they harvested 86.2 million bushels from 1.69 million acres.

Soybeans - North Carolina farmers intend to purchase 38.4 million bushels of soybeans on 1.6 million acres in 1978. In 1977, they produced 29 million bushels from 1.32 million acres.

Wheat - From 8 million acres, North Carolina farmers intend to harvest nearly 6 million bushels of wheat in 1978 (a 34 bushel per acre average), compared with production of 6 million bushels from 200,000 acres in 1976.

Hay - Farmers in North Carolina expect to take about 578,000 tons of hay off 360,000 acres in 1978, compared with 521,000 tons in 1977 off 350,000 acres.

Tobacco - The 1978 tobacco harvest in North Carolina looks to be over 8.3 million pounds, largest in the Nation. In 1977, North Carolina growers took 744.5 million pounds from 392,600 acres.

Impact of Administration Actions on North Carolina Agriculture

Most of the major administrative initiatives of the Carter Administration have had a favorable impact on North Carolina farmers and ranchers.

- Of the approximately \$1 billion 1977 crop wheat deficiency payments made to U.S. farmers starting last December, North Carolina farmers received over \$4.4 million.
- Of the approximately \$228 million in barley and grain sorghum deficiency payments made starting in April 1978, North Carolina farmers received over \$362,000.
- Because of the liberalized farm facility loan program instituted in April 1977, North Carolina farmers increased their capacity for farm storage of grain by over 3 million bushels.
- Because of the Carter Administration's action to institute the farmer-owned reserve program, North Carolina farmers have been able to insulate over 27,000 bushels of wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, and oats from the marketplace and strengthen farm prices through joint action, and receive storage assistance from the government.
- Because of the Administration's initiatives of March 29, 1978, authorizing feed grain and cotton diversion payments and a special wheat grazing and haying program, North Carolina farmers have received over \$1.7 million in payments.
- Because of the decision to bring production more closely in line with potential demand, 17 percent of North Carolina farmers with 20,000 units are participating in the set-aside programs for wheat and feed grains, removing an estimated 65,000 acres from production for 1978 crops.

Major Expenditures of USDA Agencies for the State
of North Carolina

The Food and Nutrition Service has contributed \$204,395,291 from October 1977 through June 1978 toward food programs for the State of North Carolina.

The Rural Electrification Administration has issued Rural Electric and REA Telephone loans totaling \$30,198,000 for the State of North Carolina from October 1977 to present. Of this total, \$26,898,000 were for Electric and \$3,300,000 were for REA Telephone.

The Soil Conservation Service spent \$7.3 million for soil and water conservation from October 1977 through July 31, 1978 for the State of North Carolina.

Farmers Home Administration credit and grant programs to finance agriculture, housing, community facilities and business-industrial development in rural areas for the State of North Carolina totaled \$488.3 million for FY 1978 through August 25, 1978.

Farmers Home Administration disaster emergency loans to farmers for the State of North Carolina totaled \$168 million for 7,642 loans for FY 1978 through August 25, 1978 and \$189.1 million for 8,615 loans for FY 1977-78 combined.

USDA Activities

- RARE II, Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, Phase II. 200,000 acres of land are being studied under this evaluation. The preservationists are advocating more land, but those who depend on the land feel that more land is not needed. The mineral issue is involved in North Carolina as any lands used for this project would preclude any mining. September 30 is the cut off date for public comment on RARE II. Environmental Impact Statements are being prepared.
- City of Asheville is proposing to construct a reservoir which would inundate national forest lands. At present, the city has been advised by the forestry supervisor that construction in that particular location would have adverse environmental impacts. It would also affect the Cradle of Forestry which is where forestry was first born in the United States.
- There are some complaints in the State about the abuses to the Food Stamp Program.
- The Governor is very much opposed to the Federal government's stand on the tobacco program. Tobacco is a major state crop.
- The Federal Crop Insurance Bill is presently pending in Congress. This Bill would expand crop insurance to all crops in all counties whereas, now, only certain crops in certain counties are covered. There is strong support to get this bill passed.
- A research laboratory is being built on the campus in Asheville. The present office is located in the downtown area. There is opposition to relocating these people involved. The City of Asheville is trying to revitalize.

PCB Spills along North Carolina Roadways

The chemical, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), was discovered along 250 miles of roads in 15 Eastern North Carolina counties between Burlington and Rocky Mount. Chemists from EPA confirmed lab tests done at State laboratories showing the presence of PCBs, which have been shown to cause cancer in mice and illness in humans when ingested. In addition, samples were run in the laboratory at the EPA Surveillance and Analysis Division in Athens, Georgia.

North Carolina State health officials announced the substances should not cause any immediate "significant threat to anyone's health."

The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation with the cooperation of the Environmental Protection Agency conducted a thorough investigation of the case which resulted in the arrest of three individuals in New York State: Robert James Burns, Randall James Burns, and Timothy Paul Jones. They will face Federal and State prosecution for violation of the Toxic Substances Act. The case will be handled by the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

EPA sent an official to Raleigh to approve and expedite plans to dispose of the contaminated soil. The State currently is determining the method for pick up of the material and is searching for a disposal site. The EPA Health Effects Research Lab is assisting the State in determining possible hazards to the workers who remove the material and to nearby residents.

North Carolina Governor, James B. Hunt, has requested disaster assistance for the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration.

FDAA is prepared to respond against a disaster decision on the grounds that the immediate threat to health and safety is passed and that remedial steps to deal with the spill are already underway. FDAA has been asked to hold on any immediate recommendations to the White House until next week.

While the disaster declaration request will almost surely be turned down the White House has coordinated the application of other significant federal resources to North Carolina in response to their request as follows:

- arranged for Governor Hunt to meet personally with Doug Costle;
- made available an EPA infra-red equipped surveillance for use in charting of the spill;

- sent a senior EPA official to North Carolina to coordinate federal assistance;
- made available to the State the testing laboratory facilities of EPA Research Triangle Park; and
- worked through Bob Lipshutz's office to provide Justice Department assistance to state investigation which led to the arrest referred to above.

SENATOR ROBERT C. MORGAN (D-NORTH CAROLINA)

Biography: 1st term (1980); born October 5, 1925, Lillington, North Carolina; Baptist; married (Katie); three children; B.S., East Carolina College, 1947; LL.B., J.D., Wake Forest College, 1950; U.S. Navy, WW II and Korean Conflict; U.S. Air Force Reserves; State Legislature, 1955-57, 1959-61, 1963-68; Attorney General, 1969-74; elected to U.S. Senate, 1974.

Committees: Committee on Armed Services (10)
Subcommittees: Tactical Aircraft
General Procurement
General Legislation
Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (7)
Subcommittees: Housing and Urban Affairs
Securities
Rural Housing (Chrmn)
Select Committee on Ethics (3)
Select Committee on Intelligence (7)
Subcommittees: Collection, Production, & Quality
Intelligence and the Rights of
Americans
Special Investigations (Chrmn)

Administration Support: 54.3%

As you know, Senator Morgan does not have an outstanding percentage support record; however, on vital votes, such as the Panama Canal Treaties, the Middle East planes sale, the Turkish arms embargo, the B-1 bomber, the water projects, etc., he has been with us. About the only major issue he has fought us on is labor law reform. Senator Morgan is supporting us on the natural gas conference report.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Rep. BILL HEFNER
(D-8-N.C.)

Committees: #20--Public Works and Transportation
 Subcommittees--Aviation
 -Investigations and Review
 -Surface Transportation

 #12--Veterans' Affairs
 Subcommittees--Compensation, Pension, and
 Insurance
 -Education and Training
 -Medical Facilities and
 Benefits

Zone V Whip

Administration Support: 66.7%

Favorable Votes

Emergency Natural Gas/Conference Report
200 mile fishing zone
Nuclear Aircraft Carrier
Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Tax Cuts/Recommit \$50 rebate
Strip Mining/Move to Recommit/Conference Report
Bar Concorde Landing in N.Y.
Minimum Wage/Conference Report
Social Security/Final Passage
D.C. Voting Rights/Final Passage
DoD App. Auth. veto override

Unfavorable Votes

Bar \$ Vietnam Amnesty Program
Common site Picketing/Final Passage
IFI/Final Passage
Labor Law Revision/Final Passage
Consumer Protection/Final Passage

Personal Background: Rep. Hefner's professional career has centered mainly around the country music field and started out as president of radio station WRKB in Kannapolis, N.C. He has been a promoter of Gospel music and was a member of Harvesters Quartet which was featured on a weekly TV station. In addition, Rep. Hefner has been a member of the board of directors of the

Cabarrus County Chapter of the American Cancer Society, the Concord Noon Optimist Club, the North Kannapolis Baptist Church, and was president of the Odell School PTA. Rep. Hefner and his wife Nancy have two children. He is 48 years old and is now serving his 2nd term in office.

District/Campaign Background: North Carolina's 8th district consists of two areas: a section of the middle of the Piedmont textile country and the Sand Hills region of the state's coastal plain. The textile counties consist of the towns of Salisbury, Concord, and Kannapolis (home of giant Cannon Mills). It is in this section of the district that the textile magnates reign supreme; there is no nonsense about unions, or workers' rights. This area, in election after election, is one of the most Republican and conservative in North Carolina. The textile counties cast about two-thirds of the votes in the 8th district; the rest are from the more sparsely populated Sand Hills counties to the east. For 6 years after its initial creation for the 1968 election, the 8th district elected a Republican Congressman-contrary to the expectations of the Democratic legislators who had drawn the district's lines. Finally, in 1974, when the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal rocked the residents of the 8th district but not their representative, Earl Ruth, a staunch defender of President Nixon, a new congressman-Bill Hefner-was elected. Bill Hefner did not represent the left wing liberal section. On the contrary, he was a country music disc jockey from a conservative section of the district. His campaign appearances featured very little anti-Nixon oratory. But the post-Watergate revolution in North Carolina politics had its effect and Hefner gathered 57% of the vote. In 1976, Republicans did not even bother to contest the district seriously, and he won with 67%. This time Rep. Hefner was unopposed in the primary and faces Roger Austin, a salesman closely aligned with Jesse Helms. Another victory seems assured for Rep. Hefner.

WASHINGTON

Committees:

- #32--Interior and Insular Affairs
 - Subcommittees--Indian Affairs and Public Lands
 - National Parks and Insular Affairs
 - Special Investigations
- #17--Judiciary
 - Subcommittees--Crime
 - Criminal Justice

Administration Support: 57.4%

Emergency Natural Gas/Conference Report
200 mile fishing zone
Nuclear Aircraft Carrier
Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Bar Concorde Landing in NY
Strip Mining/Conference Report
Minimum Wage/Conference Report
Social Security/Conference Report
D.C. Voting Rights/Final Passage

Tax Cuts/Recommit \$50 rebate
Bar \$ Vietnam Amnesty Program
Common Site Picketing/Final Passage
IFI/Final Passage
Labor Law Revision/Final Passage
Consumer Protection/Final Passage
DoD App. Auth. veto override

Personal Background: Rep. Gudger was born and raised in Asheville. He attended the University of North Carolina and received his law degree from the UNC Law School. Soon after graduation he was admitted to the N.C. bar and began practice in Asheville. During the period 1942-45, Rep. Gudger served in the U.S. Air Force. He was elected to the N.C. House of Representatives in 1951-52 and the State Senate from 1971-77. Rep. Gudger served as the State Democratic Party secretary from 1961-62. He has also served on the N.C. Bar Prison Study Committee, Director-Children's Home Society of N.C., and was a member of the Board of Directors-Buncombe County Mental Health Association. Rep. Gudger and his

wife Eugenia (Gennie) have four children. The congressman is 59 years old and is serving his first term in the House.

District/Campaign Background: Rep. Gudger's 11th District occupies the western end of the state which includes Asheville and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Over the years the mountains and the cool climate have made the western end of the state a separate unit from the rest of the state. There is some hostility to the segregationist Republicanism of eastern North Carolina; Senator Jesse Helms barely carried the district in 1972. This is the only district in North Carolina where President Carter ran ahead of a Democratic Congressman.

Rep. Gudger's margins of victory have been close ones. In 1976, when he first ran for Congress against Bruce Briggs-another state legislator, he won by 51%. This year, in the May 2 primary, Rep. Gudger barely defeated B.G. Bo Thomas by less than 1,000 votes. Rep. Gudger's opponent in the general election is Curtis Ratcliff, the Chairman of the Buncombe County Board of Commissioners. Thus, he has an electoral base in Rep. Gudger's home county. Ratcliff is a tough, very conservative, attractive Republican who can appeal to groups of Republicans who have immigrated from Tennessee. This election will be difficult for Gudger (he has a Priority 1 rating by the Scheduling Committee). To date the Scheduling Committee has arranged for the following campaign appearances for Rep. Gudger:

- June 17--Sec. Kreps was keynote speaker at the Asheville Chamber of Commerce banquet.
- June 29--Frank Moore attended the 140th Anniversary celebration of Henderson County in Hendersonville.
- Sept. 28--Mrs. Carter will participate in a fundraiser in Asheville.

Appointments

Presidential Appointments - N.C.

Departmental:

Juanita M. Kreps

Secretary of Commerce

John M. Harmon

Asst. Atty. General, Office of
Legal Counsel

Charles L. Haslan

General Counsel, Dept. of Commerce

Gloria Jimenez

Federal Insurance Administrator, HUD

Robert W. Scott

Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian
Regional Commission, Commerce

Boards & Commissions:

Betsy Levin

Member, National Council on Educational
Research, HEW

Cecil G. Sheps

Board of Regents, National Library of
Medicine

James J. Gallagher

Member, Commission on Presidential
Scholars

Rear Adm. Eugene A. Grinstead

Member, President's Committee for
Purchase from the Blind and Other
Severely Handicapped

Richard H. Jenrette

Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

III. COLUMBIA, S.C.

*Ed- USWA/Harvard
Debate = opponent
Working people
Conservation
Business jobs
N. contacts help
Family -> GA, SC*

Dick Riley, Carter/Mondale State Campaign Manager, is the Democratic Nominee for Governor. He is heavily favored to win. Riley has been able to tap the progressive factions in the state without alienating the traditional conservative Democratic base. He has courted and received the support of his primary opponents. Lt. Gov. Brantley Harvey, with whom Riley fought a particularly bitter run-off primary, has been particularly supportive. Riley remains close to the administration.

The Senate race does not look so promising. Thurmond still maintains a lead in the polls although it has closed somewhat. In September of '77, Thurmond showed a 53% favorable to Ravenel's 33%, with 14% undecided. The last poll in July of '78 showed Thurmond with 49% to Ravenel's 39%, with 12% undecided.

Ravenel has had problems with organization, money and image. Ravenel's early media concentrated on portraying him as a man of experience and substance. As such, it tended to be heavily issue-oriented and esoteric. There is now an attempt to concentrate more on the man, but this too poses a problem. Ravenel still has yet to shake the carpetbagger image. Their polling has found that voters also have a difficult time believing that he is a man that cares about their problems.

After the '74 Gubernatorial bid soured with the state Supreme Court ruling that he was ineligible, Ravenel failed to endorse the Democratic Nominee, former Congressman Bryan Dorn. This failure on Ravenel's part is still resented and is partly responsible for Ravenel's difficulty in raising money. Dorn has remained aloof to efforts to involve him in the race.

The one key thing that the Ravenel forces have lacked to date is excitement. To many, the '74 Gubernatorial race was magical in the energy and commitment it generated. That kind of energy seems to be lacking.

Thurmond's greatest weakness is his age. He is avoiding all uncontrolled media situations, particularly a debate with "Pug". His media portrays him as one of the folks, who shares the same concerns and problems. His wife and children are doing most of the active campaigning. He only flies down for weekends. His reclusiveness robs the Ravenel forces of their most potent weapon, visual comparisons between the two candidates. Ravenel is not directly hitting the age question. Instead he talks about the need for a Senator for "today and tomorrow."

The Ravenel campaign will take their next poll October 1, which should indicate how far they have come. They seem to have their organizational problems behind them and are using more effective media. The President's trip is important not only for the monetary benefits, but more importantly for the excitement and spirit it has begun to generate.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Background

Population of South Carolina in mid-1977 was 2.9 million, up 11.0% from 1970. Population growth over the seven years was 6.4% nationwide and 11.2% for the South. South Carolina ranks 26th in total population. It is the fourth fastest growing of the 17 Southern states. Despite earlier massive migration to the northern urban areas, roughly one-third of the population is black.

Unemployment rate was 6.9% in 1976; is now 6.3%.

Employment in June was 1.25 million out of a labor force of 1.34 million. Over the year, employment increased 2.6% compared with 4.3% for the nation.

Income: In 1977 South Carolina's per capita income at \$5,628 ranked 47th among the States. Over the year income rose 8.3%. This compares with 9.6% for the nation as a whole.

Industry: Major industries are manufacturing, government, and construction, with manufacturing employing 35% of the non-agricultural workers, compared to 24% nationwide. Textiles, paper, chemicals, apparel, and food products are the main manufactures.

- Because the State has traditionally been short on capital and because income has lagged the rest of the country, the role of Federal assistance has been significant. The Federal government has been important for the military complexes maintained in South Carolina, as well as for regional development programs and support in nuclear industry development.

Leading crops are tobacco, soybeans, and cotton.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Background

Population for the City of Columbia in 1975 was 111,616, representing a decline of 1.7% from 1970. The population of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) had grown 14.8% to 370,700 over a comparable time period.

Unemployment rate in the City of Columbia was 5.8% (unadjusted) in June, down from 8.2% a year earlier.

Employment in June was 48,000, up 5.1% from a year earlier.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Issues

HEALTH

Anti-Smoking Campaign - In response to Secretary Califano's January 11 announcement of a major initiative to discourage smoking, the state legislature passed a resolution to have Califano removed.

Medicaid Fraud - Dr. Allan Thurmond (brother of Senator Strom Thurmond) was convicted on May 26 in U.S. District Court for submitting 26 fraudulent Medicaid claims.

-- A federal grand jury in South Carolina is investigating some \$6 to \$8 million of questioned funds relating to Medicaid providers in Nursing Homes and Hospitals. The State Department of Social Services asked HEW to write the community action agency's money off but HEW refused and alleges possible collusion between the Department and agencies involved.

In addition the grand jury may indict some five or more top Department of Social Service officials. The U.S. Attorney is alleging cover-up of funds owed the Department of Social Services by Community Action Agencies and failure of the Department to pursue the settlement over a three-year period. Some \$600,000 to \$700,000 is involved.

EDUCATION

Student Loan Program - Historically, Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina has had problems of properly administering the student aid programs and has violated several regulations governing the administration of the student financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act. The University has agreed to correct all deficiencies including having an HEW audit conducted for the period 1976-78. The University has borrowed federal funds and used them for purposes other than those allowed by law and regulation.

LABOR

CETA - The CETA program in South Carolina is operated by the Governor's Office, Manpower Division. CETA funds going to South Carolina in FY 1978 totalled \$129 million. An estimated 55,767 persons were served.

The local press has recently carried some negative articles about CETA in general. This seems to be part of a nationwide trend. However, no major controversies involving the Labor Department have arisen. The prime sponsor maintains excellent relationships with the local community agencies and local businesses, and civic leaders are very complimentary about the program.

ENERGY

Nuclear Energy - The Barnwell reservation in southeastern South Carolina has large nuclear reprocessing and storage facilities. This has been a longstanding political controversy between South Carolina and Georgia.

You established an interagency task force to study Nuclear Waste Management. A preliminary report is out and final recommendations are due to be submitted to you after September 15, 1978. Governor Edwards chairs the NGA subcommittee on nuclear energy and has been working with DOE in the development of the report.

Natural Gas - Governor Edwards has publicly supported the natural gas compromise.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Revenue Sharing EEO Compliance - The Treasury Department's Office of Revenue Sharing has a civil rights investigation in progress in Columbia, South Carolina based on allegations of sex and race discrimination in employment. The Columbia case had originally been referred to the State Human Rights Office, but the City did not cooperate with them and the case has been referred back to ORS and is currently under investigation.

EEO Action Involving Bankers Trust - In May a Show Cause Notice was issued to Bankers Trust of Columbia, South Carolina, for failure to submit a responsive Affirmative Action Plan (AAP). Relations between the bank and the government have become strained and Senator Hollings has raised the matter personally with Secretary Blumenthal. A meeting to resolve the impasse is now scheduled for September 15. Members of Senator Hollings staff will attend.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

EDA Funded Planning - Columbia has an excellent economic development planning program underway which was granted an additional \$90,000 by EDA on September 5. Columbia did not receive any funds under Round II of the Local Public Works Program.

HUD Grant Turn-down - Richland County's (Columbia) application did not rank high enough to receive HUD Community Development Discretionary Funds during this funding cycle. The County requested \$500,000 to be used for a sewer project. The application received 483 points and was two applications down the list from the cut-off point. Richland County Council members have indicated they may go to Washington to appeal.

Charleston UDAG Grant Challenge - The planned construction of a Hotel/Convention Center Complex in Charleston--funded by a HUD Urban Development Action awarded in early Spring--has caused controversy and is in the courts. A group of preservationists appealed the local judge's decision that allowed the project to go forward and won when the South Carolina Supreme Court on August 31 reversed the local ruling.

TRANSPORTATION

Mass Transit Fund Loss - Columbia will lose \$983,713 in federal Urban Mass Transit Section 5 funds on September 30, 1978 due to inaction on the part of the local transit operator, the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company. Even if the transit operator was to apply for these funds, it is doubtful that it could resolve existing 13(c) (Labor) problems in sufficient time to utilize them.

DEFENSE

Fort Jackson - The Army will study the possible closure of the Training Center. As a result, 2,706 military and 922 civilian positions may be affected.

North Charleston - The North Charleston Air Force Station will be inactivated. Positions affected are 100 military and 15 civilians.

Parris Island - The Navy will study possible realignment of the Marine Corps Recruit Depots at San Diego, California, and Parris Island, S.C. Alternatives to be considered will include locating MCRD San Diego to Camp Pendleton or to Parris Island, and relocation of both MCRD San Diego and MCRD Parris Island to Camp Pendleton. The Parris Island closing option affects 2,148 military and 137 civilians.

ENVIRONMENT

Columbia Appeal of Wastewater Requirement - Two EPA construction grant offers totalling approximately \$13 million were made to the City of Columbia in October 1977. A condition of each of these grant offers was that the City will accept wastewater flows from the designated planning area without regard to annexation. The City has appealed this condition and the preliminary opinion of EPA General Counsel which upheld the original grant condition. A formal hearing will be held in Atlanta during the week of October 16, 1978.

Non-Attainment Designation of Air Quality Standards in Columbia - The Clean Air Act Amendments of August 7, 1977, require that EPA promulgate in the Federal Register the attainment/non-attainment status of all areas of the country. The South Carolina Bureau of Air Quality Control had collected air quality data for carbon monoxide which showed violations of the standards, hence a non-attainment designation for Columbia proper. For photochemical oxidants, no monitoring data were available. However, EPA's past findings showed that virtually all cities with greater than 200,000 population did violate the oxidant standard. The designation of non-attainment for Richland and Lexington Counties was based on those findings. Monitoring data supporting this has been collected since the designation was made. A finding of non-attainment means an affected area must take strict actions to reduce stationary and vehicular emissions.

Enforcement Actions Against Federally-Operated Facilities in South Carolina - Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina and the Department of Energy's Savannah River Plant are out of compliance with the South Carolina particulate emission regulation and with the visible emission regulation.

Five coal-fired boilers at Charleston Naval Shipyard were cited as out of compliance by the U.S. EPA on December 7, 1977. The State is presently pursuing a civil action against the Charleston Naval Shipyard. These boilers are expected to achieve final compliance by June 1980.

Sixteen coal-fired boilers at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Plant were cited as being out of compliance with the South Carolina particulate emission regulations in the U.S. EPA's November 30, 1977, Notice of Violation; eleven of these boilers were also cited as being in violation of the South Carolina visible Emission Regulation. Since that time three of these boilers have been certified to be in compliance since the notice of violation. The State of South Carolina is preparing to instigate civil action against the Department of Energy. The remaining units should be in final compliance by mid-1979.

AGRICULTURE ISSUES

The Russell Dam Project - Congressman Derrick is against this dam. Apparently you had supported his stand for awhile but that support is no longer assumed to exist. It appears that the dam will be built. The National Wildlife Federation opposes construction.

Tobacco Hearing - On September 15 in Marion, S.C., hearings on tobacco are being held. Discussions in these hearings are going to be centered around retaining the tobacco program. The welfare of the tobacco farmer is the main concern. A group of the people at the hearing are going to move to the site of the Presidential visit.

AGRICULTURE BACKGROUND

Major Expenditures of USDA Agencies for the State of South Carolina - The Food and Nutrition Service has contributed \$128,389,780 from October 1977 through June 1978 toward food programs for the State of South Carolina.

The Rural Electrification Administration has issued Rural Electric and REA Telephone loans totaling \$20,363,000 for the State of South Carolina from October 1977 to present. Of this total, \$14,356,000 were for Electric and \$6,007,000 were for REA telephone.

The Soil Conservation Service spent \$4.7 million for soil and water conservation from October 1977 through July 31, 1978 for the State of South Carolina.

Farmers Home Administration credit and grant programs to finance agriculture, housing, community facilities and business-industrial development in rural areas for the State of South Carolina totaled \$232.4 million for FY 1978 through August 25, 1978.

Farmers Home Administration disaster emergency loans to farmers for the State of South Carolina totaled \$79.3 million for 2,497 loans for FY 1978 through August 25, 1978 and \$94.2 million for 2,619 loans for FY 1977-78 combined.

IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS ON SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE

Most of the major administrative initiatives of the Carter Administration have had a favorable impact on South Carolina farmers and ranchers.

- ° Of the approximately \$1 billion 1977 crop wheat deficiency payments made to U.S. farmers starting last December, South Carolina farmers received over \$1.4 million.
- ° Of the approximately \$228 million in barley and grain sorghum deficiency payments made starting in April 1978, South Carolina farmers received over \$64,000.
- ° Because of the liberalized farm facility loan program instituted in April 1977, South Carolina farmers increased their capacity for farm storage of grain by over 2 million bushels.
- ° Because of the Administration's initiatives of March 29, 1978, authorizing feed grain and cotton diversion payments and a special wheat grazing and haying program, South Carolina farmers have received over \$871,000 in payments.
- ° Because of the decision to bring production more closely in line with potential demand, 23.7 percent of South Carolina farmers with 11,000 units are participating in the set-aside programs for wheat and feed grains, removing an estimated 37,000 acres from production for 1978 crops.

AGRICULTURE BACKGROUND

Number of Farms - In 1978 South Carolina has about 45,000 farms containing 7.7 million acres. This is the same number of farms and acres as in 1977.

Net Farm Income - The 1977 net farm income in South Carolina was \$120.2 million. Total net income per farm in 1977 was \$2,744 compared with \$3,612 in 1976.

Cash Receipts from Farming - South Carolina farmers earned over \$783.9 million in 1977. Of the total marketings, \$277.2 million were from livestock and products; \$506.6 million were from crops.

Leading Commodities - The five leading commodities for cash receipts in 1977 (in million dollars): Tobacco (\$170.9); Soybeans (\$131.5); Cattle and Calves (\$61.5); Dairy Products (\$59.0); Eggs (\$57.4).

Livestock and Products - Meat Animals: Farmers received \$61.5 million from cattle and calves in 1977 compared with \$49.0 million in 1976; \$47.5 from hogs, compared with \$55.6 million in 1976.

Dairy Products - South Carolina dairymen received \$57.0 million for wholesale milk in 1977, \$55.6 in 1976. Farmers' earnings from retail milk sales were \$2.0 million in 1977 and \$1.7 million in 1976.

Poultry and Eggs - South Carolina farmers sold \$27.3 million of broilers in 1977, compared with sales of \$25.5 million in 1976. Egg sales by South Carolina farmers in 1976 totaled \$57.4 million in 1977 and \$64.7 million in 1976. Farm chickens brought cash receipts of \$1.8 million in 1977 and \$2.2 million in 1976. Turkey receipts were \$19.1 million in 1977 and \$20.0 in 1976.

Corn - In 1978 South Carolina farmers expect to harvest over 28 million bushels of corn from 515 thousand acres. In 1977, they harvested 22.3 million bushels from 620 thousand acres.

Oats - South Carolina farmers also expect to harvest 3.3 million bushels of oats in 1978 and 65 thousand acres. In 1977 they harvested 2.5 million bushels on 55 thousand acres.

Tobacco - The 1978 tobacco harvest in South Carolina looks to be 147 million pounds compared to 138.7 million pounds in 1977. Harvested acreage is 70 thousand acres in 1978 compared with 68 thousand acres in 1977.

Soybeans - South Carolina farmers intend to produce 29.2 million bushels of soybeans in 1978 on 1,460 thousand acres. In 1977 they produced 26.0 million bushels on 1,300 thousand acres.

Profiles

SENATOR ERNEST "FRITZ" HOLLINGS (D-SOUTH CAROLINA)

Biography: 3rd term (1980); born January 1, 1922, Charleston, South Carolina; married (Peatsy); four children; Lutheran; B.A., The Citadel, 1942; LL.B., LL.D., University of South Carolina, 1947; Armed Forces, 1942-45; South Carolina General Assembly, 1948, 1950, 1952; South Carolina House of Representatives, speaker pro tempore, 1951, 1953; Lt. Governor, 1954; Governor, 1959-63; Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, appointed by President Eisenhower, 1959, reappointed by President Kennedy, 1962; author, The Case Against Hunger--A Demand for a National Policy, 1970; elected to U.S. Senate, 1966.

Committees: Committee on Appropriations (6)

Subcommittees: Defense

Interior

Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare

Public Works

Committee on the Budget (3)

Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation (4)

Subcommittees: Science and Space

Communications (Chrmn)

Surface Transportation

Administration Support: 51%

Senator Hollings has been and promises to be both a forcefully and a formidable opponent of the Administration. Since January 1977, the Senator has supported the Administration on key issues slightly more than half the time (51%).

In the area of foreign policy, Senator Hollings was an early and vocal supporter of the Panama Canal Treaties and the Middle East peace talks. On the other hand, he opposed the Administration's position on the Turkish arms embargo and the Rhodesian settlement. In national security matters, Senator Hollings has generally not been an Administration supporter: For example, he is a vigorous supporter of the nuclear aircraft carrier and consistently voted against us on the B-1 issue.

In domestic affairs, his voting record has been somewhat disappointing. He opposed us during the water projects fight last year (strongly supporting the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake) and on the CRBR, the minimum wage, the Dole flexible parity amendment to the farm bill, and labor law reform. Nevertheless, he has attempted to vindicate himself by being the strongest Senate opponent of tuition tax credits for elementary and secondary school students (though he does favor the college tuition tax credit).

Generally Senator Hollings has been personally supportive of you as President. His public statements have been quite favorable.

The Senator opposes the natural gas conference report -- a position consistent with his Senate voting history of opposing virtually any measure which would benefit energy producers in virtually any way. Thus far, he has not been an active opponent of the compromise and has not used his influence with fellow Senators, particularly fellow southerners, to defeat the measure.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1978

Rep. BUTLER C. DERRICK
(D-SC-3)

Committees:

#18 Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs
Subcommittees: Domestic Monetary
Policy
Financial Institutions
Supervision, Regulation
and Insurance
International Trade,
Investment and Monetary
Policy

Administration Support: 70.5%

Favorable Votes:

Emergency Natural Gas -- Conference Report
Nuclear Aircraft Carrier
Tax Cutc -- Recommit \$50 Rebate
Economic Stimulus -- Final Passage
Hatch Act -- Union Activities -- Clay
Water Projects -- Derrick/Conte
Strip Mining -- Conference Report
National Energy Act -- Final Passage
Minimum Wage -- Youth Differential
Minimum Wage -- Conference Report
Social Security -- Conference Report
B1 Bomber -- Mahon Amendment -- February 1978
D. C. Voting Rights -- Final Passage
Executive Reorganization Authorization -- Walker Substitute

Unfavorable Votes:

Common Site Picketing -- Final Passage
International Financial Institutions -- Final Passage
National Energy Act -- Deregulation Natural Gas
B1 Bomber -- Addabbo Amendment -- September 8
Clinch River Breeder -- Brown Amendment
Labor Law Revision -- Final Passage
Consumer Protection -- Final Passage

Derrick
page 2

Personal Information: Butler Derrick was born in Johnston, South Carolina and attended the University of South Carolina from 1954-58. He then received his law degree from the University of Georgia in 1965 and practiced law for 9 years. He was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1969 where he served until 1974. Rep. Derrick was elected to the 94th Congress in 1974 when he defeated Republican candidate Marshall Parker for the seat which had been previously held by William Jennings Bryan Dorn. Dorn, the traditional white-suited southern politician, had represented that district for a quarter of a century.

Derrick is married to the former Suzanne Mims and they have two children, Lydia and Butler. He is 42 years old.

District Background: The 3rd congressional district is an upcountry county lying mostly along the Savannah River, the boundary with Georgia. The southern part of the district is Strom Thurmond territory -- he grew up in Edgefield and, maintains a residence in Aiken, a prosperous atomic energy city. The citizenry of the third district is 77% white, heavily textile mill workers and single farmers. The counties upriver have remained traditionally Democratic while Aiken and Edgefield counties have shifted from Republican support in the middle sixties back to a strong Democratic constituency.

Points of Interest: Butler Derrick has minimal opposition and should win his seat easily.

He has attracted attention in Washington not only as a strong member of the Banking Committee, but also as the leadoff speaker in the successful drive to oust Bob Sikes from the chair of the Military Construction Subcommittee in 1977.

When the administration announced the cancellation of the Richard B. Russell Dam Project in Derrick's district, he supported the administration's position and said it was in the national interest. At the time, this action hurt him locally. His opponent is supporting the construction of the Dam.

Rep. Derrick will possibly be the administration's point man on the Public Works possible veto.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1978

Rep. KENNETH L. HOLLAND
(D-SC-5)

Committees:

#20 Ways and Means
Subcommittees:

Miscellaneous Revenue
Measures
Trade

Administration Support: 51.4%

Favorable Votes:

Emergency Natural Gas -- Conference Report
Tax Cuts -- Recommit \$50 Rebate
Water Projects -- Budget Resolution
Housing & Community Development -- Block Grant Funds
Water Projects -- Derrick/Conte
National Energy Act -- Final Passage
Hatch Act -- Union Activities -- Clay
Social Security -- Conference Report
B1 Bomber -- Mahon Amendment -- February 1978
D. C. Voting Rights -- Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes:

Nuclear Aircraft Carrier
Common Site Picketing -- Final Passage
National Energy Act -- Deregulation Natural Gas
Minimum Wage -- Indexing
Minimum Wage -- Youth Differential
Labor Law Revision -- Final Passage
Minimum Wage -- Conference Report
Social Security -- Final Passage
Social Security -- Rule -- Conference Report
Consumer Protection -- Final Passage

Holland
page 2

Personal Information: Ken Holland was born in 1934 in Hickory, North Carolina and received an A. B. Degree from the University of South Carolina in 1960. Prior to his college education, he was an employee of the S. C. State Highway Commission and an instrumentman for Daniel Construction Company in Greenville, S.C. After receiving his law degree from U. S. C. in 1963, he practiced for eleven years and was legal counsel to the South Carolina Democratic Party. In 1976, Rep. Holland married for the second time. His wife's name is Diane and they have one child. He has three children from his previous marriage.

Holland was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1974 winning 62% of the vote. In the 1976 race he had a tough time, having suffered through a messy divorce and having Bobby Richardson, the former New York Yankee baseball star as his opposition. He only won 52% of the vote.

District Background: The fifth congressional district comprises small textile towns, like Rock Hill and Gaffney, which have mills and factories on their outskirts. Whites heavily outnumber the blacks, though in some of the small counties the blacks have a near majority. The political spirit of the district can be characterized by the population attending the well-loved stock car races. Blue collar workers make up 56% of the voters and white collar -- 30%. The labor force are still wary of unionization.

Points of Interest: Rep. Holland has an opponent who is running on the Independent ticket and is not actively campaigning, so it should be a shoo-in.

Holland can be considered a friend of the Administration in the field of trade considering his position on the Ways and Means Committee. However, he has just assumed the Chairmanship of the House Textile Caucus (formerly Informal House Textile Committee), and is sponsoring a bill (which has little chance of passing) to exempt textiles from the tariff cut talks being held in Geneva.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1978

Rep. MENDEL J. DAVIS
(D-SC-1)

Committees:

#17 Armed Services

Subcommittees: Investigations
Military Compensation
Military Installations
and Facilities

#12 House Administration

Subcommittees: Accounts
Services

Administration Support: 39.3%

Favorable Votes:

Emergency Natural Gass -- Conference
200 Mile Fishing Zone
Economic Stimulus -- Final Passage
Clean Air Act -- Preyer Substitute
National Energy Act -- Final Passage
Minimum Wage -- Conference Report
Social Security -- Conference Report
Consumer Protection -- Final Passage
B1 Bomber -- Mahon Amendment -- February 1978
D. C. Voting Rights -- Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes:

Nuclear Aircraft Carrier
International Financial Institutions -- Final Passage
Water Projects -- Derrick/Conte
Strip Mining -- Conference Report
National Energy Act -- Deregulation Natural Gas
Minimum Wage -- Indexing
Clinch River Breeder -- Brown Amendment
Labor Law Revision -- Final Passage
B1 Bomber -- Mahon Amendment -- December 6
Social Security -- Rule Conference Report
Hatch Act -- Union Activities -- Ashbrook
Housing & Community Development -- Block Grant Funds

Davis
page 2

Personal Information: Mendel Davis was born in North Charleston, South Carolina in 1942. He attended public schools there and graduated from the College of Charleston in 1966. He received his juris doctorate in 1970 from the University of South Carolina and began a private law practice in Charleston. He has two children and his wife's name is Suzie.

In 1971, Mendel Rivers, powerful Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, died and his godson, Mendel Davis, despite his youth, was elected in a special election to fill his seat. Davis defeated South Carolina's present Governor, James B. Edwards, by a very close margin in the special election.

Points of Interest: Rep. Davis is accumulating seniority on the House Armed Services Committee and his seat is pretty safe. However, he is being opposed by a Dr. Wannamaker from Charleston, who is focusing Davis as being involved in the Wayne Hays scandal. Davis headed the subcommittee of the House Administration Committee which had Elizabeth Ray on the payroll. Davis received 69% of the vote in 1976 and Dr. Wannamaker should be no real threat.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1978

Rep. JOHN W. JENRETTE
(D-SC-6)

Committees:

#22 Agriculture

Subcommittees: Department Investi-
gations, Oversight,
and Research
Oilseeds and Rice
Tobacco

#25 Government Operations

Subcommittees: Intergovernmental
Relations and Human
Resources
Manpower and Housing

Administration Support: 75%

Favorable Votes:

Emergency Natural Gas -- Conference Report
200 Mile Fishing Zone
Nuclear Aircraft Carrier
Tax Cuts -- Recommit \$50 Rebate
Economic Stimulus -- Final Passage
Hatch Act -- Union Activities - Clay
National Energy Act -- Deregulation Natural Gas
National Energy Act -- Final Passage
Minimum Wage -- Youth Differential
Minimum Wage -- Conference Report
Social Security -- Conference Report
Consumer Protection -- Final Passage
B1 Bomber -- Mahon Amendment -- February 1978
D. C. Voting Rights -- Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes:

Common Site Picketing -- Final Passage
Water Projects -- Budget Resolution
Clinch River Breeder -- Brown Amendment
Labor Law Revision -- Final Passage
B1 Bomber -- Mahon Amendment -- December 6

Jenrette
page 2

Personal Information: Rep. Jenrette was born in Conway, South Carolina and attended Wofford College. In 1962 he graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School and was elected to the S. C. House of Representatives in 1964. He served as a Representative for 8 years as well as practicing law. He is 42 years old and has been married once before. His wife's name is Rita and they have two children, Hal and Elizabeth.

In the 1972 Democratic primary, John Jenrette defeated Rep. John McMillan, who had represented the 6th district for 34 years and had been Chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee. However, Jenrette was defeated in the general election by Edward Young, a Republican businessman and T. V. personality. In 1974 Jenrette defeated Young, and in 1976 he battled Young for the third consecutive time and won with 56% of the vote. He is a good supporter of the administration.

District Background: The sixth congressional district takes in the northeastern corner of the state. It is a region of to-bacco farms, textile mills, and ocean beaches. Most of the voters live in and around textile mill towns like Florence and Darlington, the latter the site of the Southern 500 stock car race. There are 3 roughly equal segments of the electorate here: blacks (solidly Democratic; country club white (solidly Republican, though they may support conservatives in the Democratic primary; and textile mill whites (the swing group). Some of the lowland counties have black majority populations and they constitute more than 1/3 (42%) of the voting population.

Points of Interest: John Jenrette has no opposition in 1978. His constituency tends to support his more "liberal" southern approach to politics and he has assumed a leadership role for the farming interests in the state. Known for his amatory exploits, he married Rita Carpenter, who had been fired by the Republican National Committee for dating him, in 1976 -- two months before the general election. His wife has received national publicity in that she aspires to be a country-rock singer and is cutting a record. She has also made some Clairol commercials which will be shown this year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1978

Rep. JAMES R. MANN
(D-SC-4)

Committees:

#3 District of Columbia
Subcommittee: Judiciary

#8 Judiciary
Subcommittee: CHAIRMAN
Criminal Justice

Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse
and Control

Administration Support: 43.5%

Favorable Votes:

Emergency Natural Gas -- Conference Report
Nuclear Aircraft Carrier
Water Projects -- Derrick/Conte
National Energy Act -- Final Passage
Minimum Wage -- Youth Differential
Social Security -- Final Passage
B1 Bomber -- Mahon Amendment -- February 1978
D. C. Voting Rights -- Final Passage
Strip Mining -- Conference Report

Unfavorable Votes:

Tax Cuts -- Recommit \$50 Rebate
Economic Stimulus -- Final Passage
Common Site Picketing -- Final Passage
International Financial Institutions -- Final Passage
Water Projects -- Budget Resolution
Hatch Act -- Union Activities -- Ashbrook
Clean Air Act -- Preyer Substitute
National Energy Act -- Deregulation Natural Gas
Minimum Wage -- Conference Report
Clinch River Breeder -- Brown Amendment
Consumer Protection -- Final Passage

Personal Information: Jim Mann was born and raised in Greenville, South Carolina. He attended The Citadel, and graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School in 1947, magna cum laude. Before law school, he served in the U. S. Army, entering as a 2nd Lieutenant in 1941 to be separated as a Lieutenant Colonel at the age of 25. From 1949 until 52 he served as a member of the S. C. House of Representatives and maintained a private law practice. Rep. Mann was appointed Solicitor of the 13th Judicial Circuit and served in that post for 11 years. In 1963 he returned to the full-time practice of law and was elected to Congress in 1968 when Robert Ashmore became a federal judge. Congressman Mann is 58 years old and his wife's name is Virginia. They have four children and three grandchildren. He is the Dean of the South Carolina Delegation and is retiring from Congress this year.

Mann is a solid conservative and is rated very low by organized labor. He served as Chairman of the Informal House Textile Committee for the past two years. His most outstanding role was as a member of the House Judiciary Committee that voted to impeach Richard Nixon. He headed the southern coalition and delivered one of the powerful speeches against the President. In 1976 he received 74% of the vote even though 80% of his constituency had voted for Nixon. Mann has experienced some adverse publicity regarding his personal finances and questionable business dealings.

District Background: Two of the biggest textile cities in the South, Greenville and Spartanburg, and their surrounding counties, comprise the 4th congressional district. As well as being a major textile producing area, it is quite industrialized, mainly blue collar. The mills and plants are scattered all over the district in small towns and suburbs, and along Interstate 85 from North Carolina. Few blacks live in the district -- only 18%-- and even fewer union members. This district has just about the least unionized labor force of any state and some major industries, for example, J. P. Stevens, are having major problems. Despite the fact that this district has had one of the lowest voter turnouts in the nation, they gave you 52% of the vote in 1976.

Points of Interest: The 4th district congressional seat is probably the most vulnerable in the south and has been targeted by the Republican Party for a takeover. Max Heller, Mayor of the most Republican city in the state -- Greenville-- is the Democratic Candidate. He is opposing Carroll Campbell of Spartanburg, who unsuccessfully ran for Lt. Governor a few years ago. Campbell is receiving strong Republican backing and financing. Heller is Jewish and not as well known as Campbell but should run a good race. It will be too close to tell.

CHARLES 'PUG' RAVENEL
(D-U.S. Senate Candidate - S.C.)

Pug Ravenel, 40, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the state of South Carolina. Ravenel is a Harvard graduate (he was an All-American football player there) and a former New York businessman. In 1974 Ravenel made a bid for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in South Carolina. This was his first attempt to run for public office and he won his party's nomination by putting together a solid coalition of blacks and textile mill whites. He defeated Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn in a runoff. However, in October 1974, the State Supreme Court ruled that Ravenel did not meet the state's five year residency requirement and was, therefore, not eligible for the ballot. Dorn's name was substituted. Ravenel refused to endorse Dorn and some South Carolina Democrats have never forgiven him for Dorn's loss to Governor James Edwards.

Ravenel still faces an uphill battle against incumbent Senator Strom Thurmond who has been a political institution in South Carolina for more than 30 years. Although the state is heavily Democratic, Thurmond has maintained a steadfast, conservative following despite his switch to the Republican Party in 1964. He has made some significant adjustments politically, particularly his relations with the black community. He has brought military bases to Charleston and Fort Jackson and is known for providing excellent constituent services. His wife, Nancy, was Miss South Carolina in 1965.

In the June 13 primary, Ravenel received 55 percent of the votes against three minor opponents. Much of Ravenel's time has been spent raising money -- his most difficult task. He spent \$350,000 on the primary and needs to raise \$500,000 by the November election. Miss Lillian, Hamilton, Stu, and Jody have all either helped or have plans to do events in behalf of Ravenel. Thurmond has raised over \$1 million largely through the efforts of Richard Viguerie.

The latest Peter Hart poll shows Ravenel trailing by 10 points (49-39). Last September he was trailing by 20 points. The key will be a good black turnout for Ravenel. Over half the undecided in the Hart poll were black. He will need about 90% of the black vote in November.

Thurmond is upset that you, the First Lady, and other Administration officials have been traveling to his state to campaign for his opponent. Reports are that he is presently favorably disposed to the natural gas compromise, but this trip does not endear us to him.

Ravenel is married (Molly) and has three children.

Presidential Appointments - S.C.

Departmental:

Karl Bowers

Administrator, Federal
Highway Administration

John W. West

Ambassador to Saudi Arabia

John Trask

Associate Administrator,
Small Business Administration

Boards & Commissions:

Frank McGuire

Member, Commission on
Presidential Scholars

Joseph L. Kirkland

Member, G/Advisory Commission-
Arms Control and Disarmament

Barbara Sylvester

Member, Advisory Commission
on Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency

Buck Mickel

Member, Commission for
Trade Negotiations

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE

AIKEN

Mr. Bob Bell
508 Laurel Drive
Graniteville, South Carolina 29829

Democratic County Chairman

Mr. Ted Carrick
239 Newberry, Southwest
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

Long time Democratic supporter

Mr. Conrad Hartzog
1904 Robin Road
North Augusta, South Carolina 29841

Very big Democratic supporter

Mr. Bob McCrosky
Route 3, Box 403-A
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

Very big Democratic supporter

Ms. Sylvia Schwartz
125 Grace Circle
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

Big Ravenel supporter
Carter person

ALLENDALE

Mr. Bob Warren
Post Office Box 798
Allendale, South Carolina 29810

Democratic County Chairman
Big Democratic supporter

ANDERSON

Ms. Becky Chamblee
Route 4, Stone Creek Grove
Anderson, South Carolina 29624

Democratic supporter

Mr. Jim M. Cox
Post Office Box 475
Williamston, South Carolina 29697

Young attorney & Ravenel supporter

Mr. Duane Loftis
1308 Wendover Way
Anderson, South Carolina 29621

Big Ravenel supporter
Carter person

BAMBERG

Mr. Claude McCain
100 South Palmetto Avenue
Denmark, South Carolina 29042

Executive Committee Person (Democratic)
Democratic Party supporter

Mr. Bill Rhoad
Railroad Avenue
Bamberg, South Carolina 29003

Democratic Party Supporter

BARNWELL

Mr. Robert O. Collins
Post Office Box 364
Blackville, South Carolina 29817

Very big Democratic Party supporter
Democratic Party County Chairman

BEAUFORT

Mr. Raymond Combs
Waddell Gardens
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Democratic Party County Chairman

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE
Page two

BEAUFORT cont'd

Mr. Louis Dore
1501 North
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Democratic Executive Committee person

Mr. Scott Graber
605 Carterette Street
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Writer; big Ravenel supporter

The Honorable Harriett Keyserling
Post Office Box 1108
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Democratic member of the House
Carter supporter

Ms. Frieda Mitchell
Post Office Drawer 159
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Black leader

Mr. George Trask
Post Office Box 230
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Big Democratic supporter
Big Ravenel supporter
Big Carter supporter

BERKELEY

Dr. Billy Walton
Post Office Box 650
Goose Creek, South Carolina 29445

Big Democratic supporter
Big Carter supporter (early supporter)

CALHOUN

The Honorable John Felder
United States Highway 601 North
Saint Matthews, South Carolina 29135

Democratic member of the House

CHARLESTON

The Honorable Marjorie Amos
361 Ashley Avenue
Charleston, South Carolina 29403

Black member of County Council
Carter supporter

Mr. Cecil Clay
3345 West Siberling
North Charleston, South Carolina 29405

Democratic County Chairman
Head of local labor union
Carter supporter

Mr. Jim Condon
Peoples Building
Room 807
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Big Democratic supporter
Big Ravenel supporter

Ms. Beth Gibson
799 Woodward Road
Charleston, South Carolina 29407

Big Democratic supporter
Big Ravenel supporter
Big Carter supporter

Ms. Louise Hill
44 Spring Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29403

President of Democratic Women's Council
Carter supporter

The Honorable Joe Riley, Jr.
Post Office Box 652
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Mayor of Charleston
Democratic supporter
Carter supporter

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE
Page three

CHARLESTON cont'd

Mr. Don Rutledge
Post Office Box 250
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Very big Ravenel supporter

Ms. Sallie Scott
Post Office Box 384
Sullivans Island, South Carolina 29482

Democratic Executive Committee person
Carter supporter

The Honorable Dewey Wise
Post Office Drawer 0
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Democratic member of the State Senate
Big Carter supporter
Big Ravenel supporter

The Honorable Bob Woods
Post Office Box 2115-A
Charleston, South Carolina 29403

Minister; Chairman of Legislative
Black Caucus

CHEROKEE

Ms. Evelyn Hughes
Route 8, Box 395
Gaffney, South Carolina 29340

Democratic County Chairman

Mr. Olin Phillips
1903 Cherokee Avenue
Gaffney, South Carolina 29340

Democratic supporter

CHESTER

The Honorable Ernie Nunnery
Chester County Courthouse
Post Office Box 781
Chester, South Carolina 29706

Democratic member of the House

CHESTERFIELD

Mr. Jay Hodge, Jr.
Cheraw, South Carolina 29520

Executive Democratic Committee person
Big Democratic supporter

Dr. J. D. Jones
331 Laurel Street
Chesterfield, South Carolina 29709

Democratic County Chairman

Mr. Lurie McAlpin
Ms. Pam McAlpin
605 Kershaw Street
Cheraw, South Carolina 29520

Big Ravenel supporters

CLARENDON

The Honorable Alex (Bubba) Harvin, III
Post Office Box 266
Summerton, South Carolina 29148

Very, Very big Democratic supporter
Very, Very big Carter supporter --
Alex took Carter around during his
1974 visit to South Carolina

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE
Page four

COLLETON

Mr. W. J. (Stumpy) McLeod, Jr.
Post Office Box 230
Walterboro, South Carolina 29488

Democratic Executive Committee person

DARLINGTON

Mr. Cole L. Barnhill
923 Griggs Circle
Hartsville, South Carolina 29550

Big Carter supporter

Mr. Bill Howle
Post Office Box 77
Darlington, South Carolina 29532

Big Democratic supporter
Worked on Carter's 1976 Labor Day vis

Mr. George Standish
754 Cashua
Darlington, South Carolina 29532

Big Democratic supporter
Carter supporter

DILLON

Mr. Richard Davis
c/o Congressman John Jenrette
Federal Building
Florence, South Carolina 29503

Aid to Congressman Jenrette

The Honorable Roy Lee
1002 East Washington
Dillon, South Carolina 29536

Sheriff

DORCHESTER

Ms. Alice Cicenla
141 Carolina Avenue
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Big Democratic supporter
Big Carter supporter
Democratic County Chairman

The Honorable Gene Dukes
304 North Parler Avenue
Saint George, South Carolina 29477

Democratic Executive Committee person
Democratic House member

EDGEFIELD

Mr. J. M. (Butch) Pendarvis
Route 1, Box 170
Edgefield, South Carolina 29824

Big Democratic supporter

FAIRFIELD

Mr. John Creighton McMaster
Post Office Box 449
Winnsboro, South Carolina 29180

Very Big Democratic supporter
Past County Democratic Chairman

FLORENCE

Mr. Wilbur Brown
147 South Boulevard
Lake City, South Carolina 29560

Democratic supporter

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Page five

FLORENCE cont'd

Mr. John Clark
c/o Congressman John Jenrette
Federal Building
Florence, South Carolina 29503

Big Ravenel supporter
AA to Jenrette

Mr. Steve DeBerry
205 North Irby Street
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Attorney
Very big Democratic supporter

Mr. Tom Grossman
1100 Roseneath Road
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Democratic supporter

Dr. Carlanna Hendrick
514 Iris Drive
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Very big Democratic supporter
Professor at Francis Marion College
Big Carter supporter

Mr. Tommy Rogers
Post Office Box 1251
Florence, South Carolina 29503

Democratic County Chairman

Ms. Jean Smith
840 Stratton Drive
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Big Ravenel supporter
Big Democratic supporter

Mr. Steve Wukela, Jr.
West Evans Street
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PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE

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